

Fig. 1

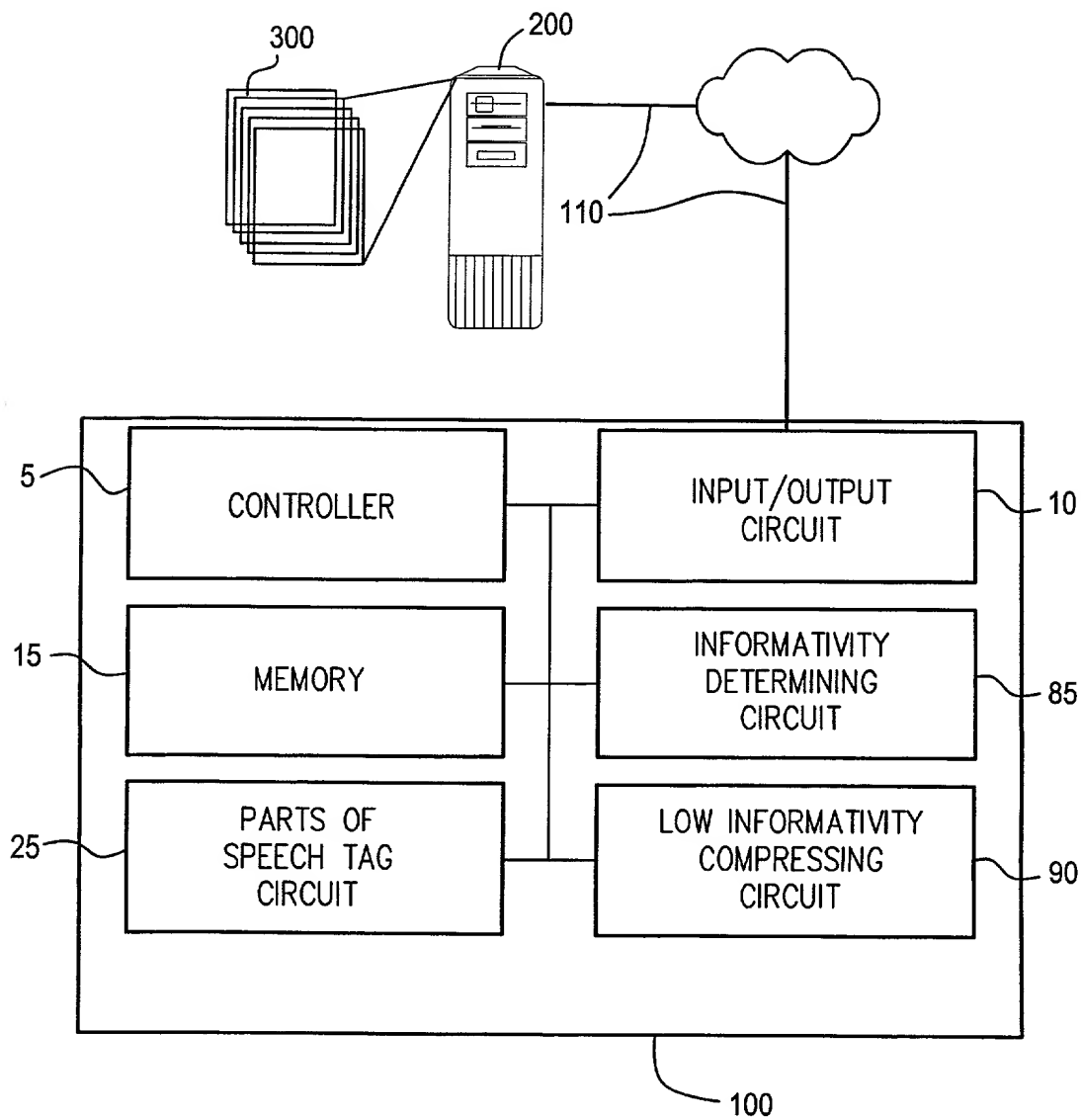


Fig. 2

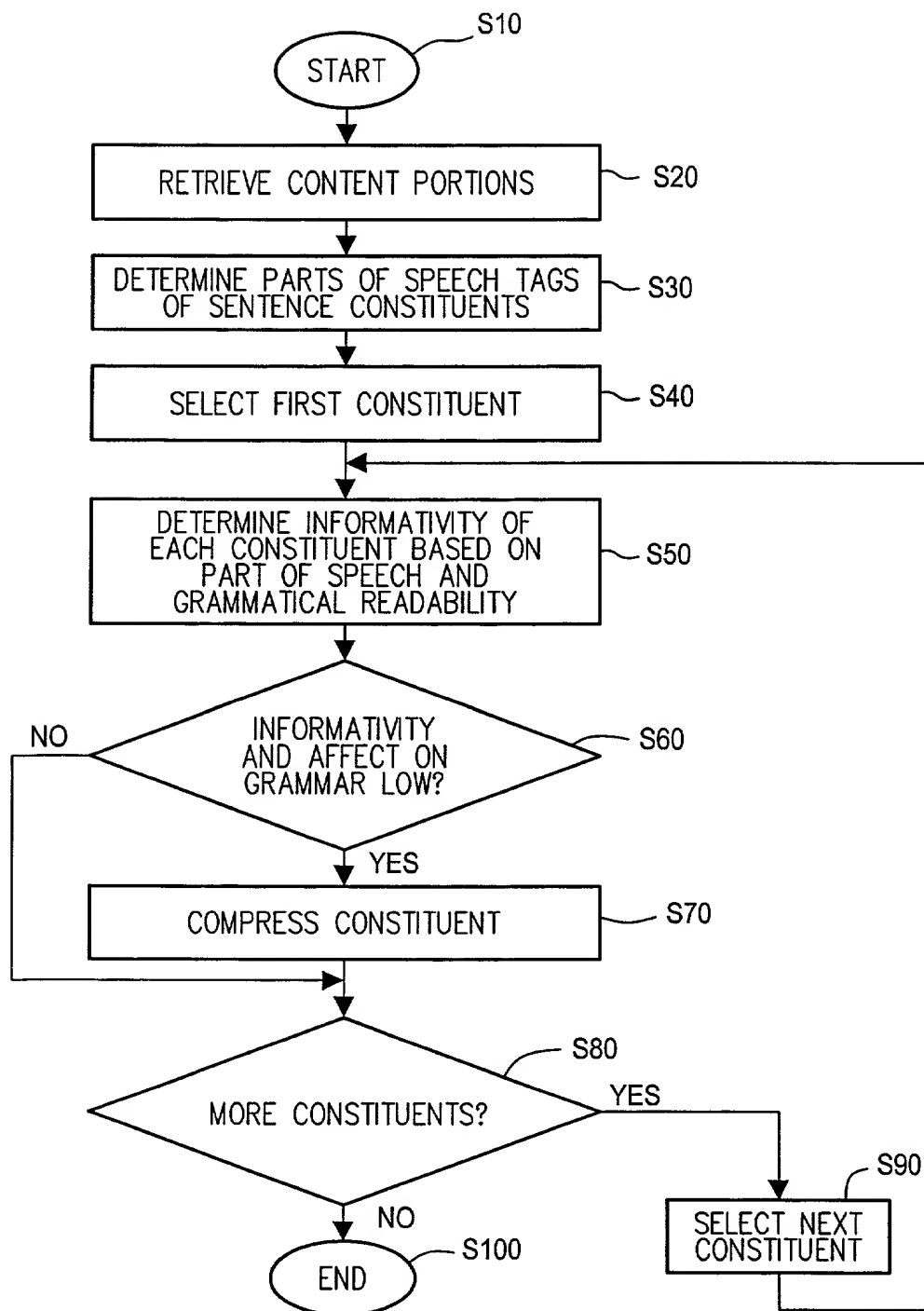


Fig. 3

Fig. 4

Fig. 4

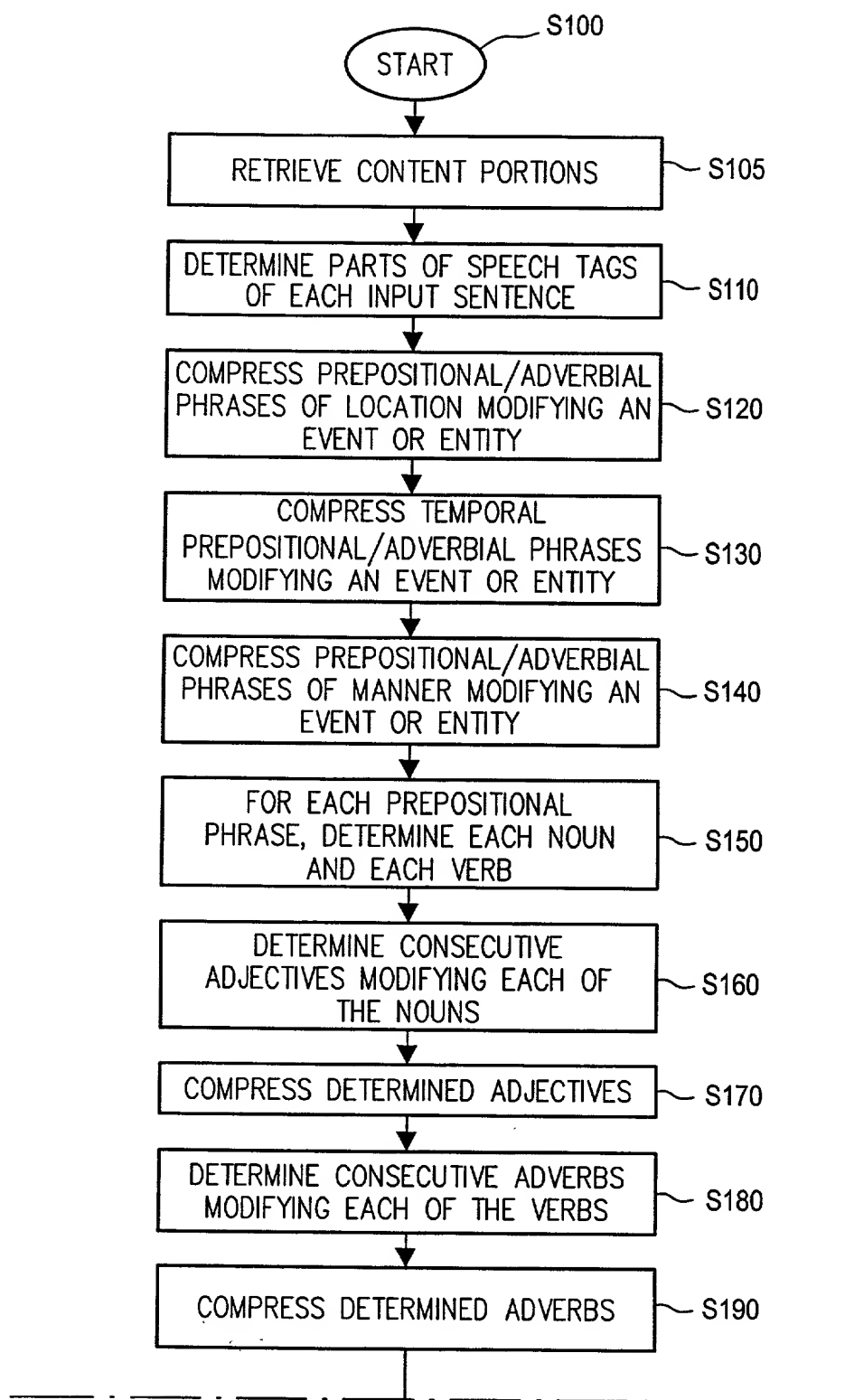


Fig. 5A

Fig. 5

Fig. 5A

Fig. 5B

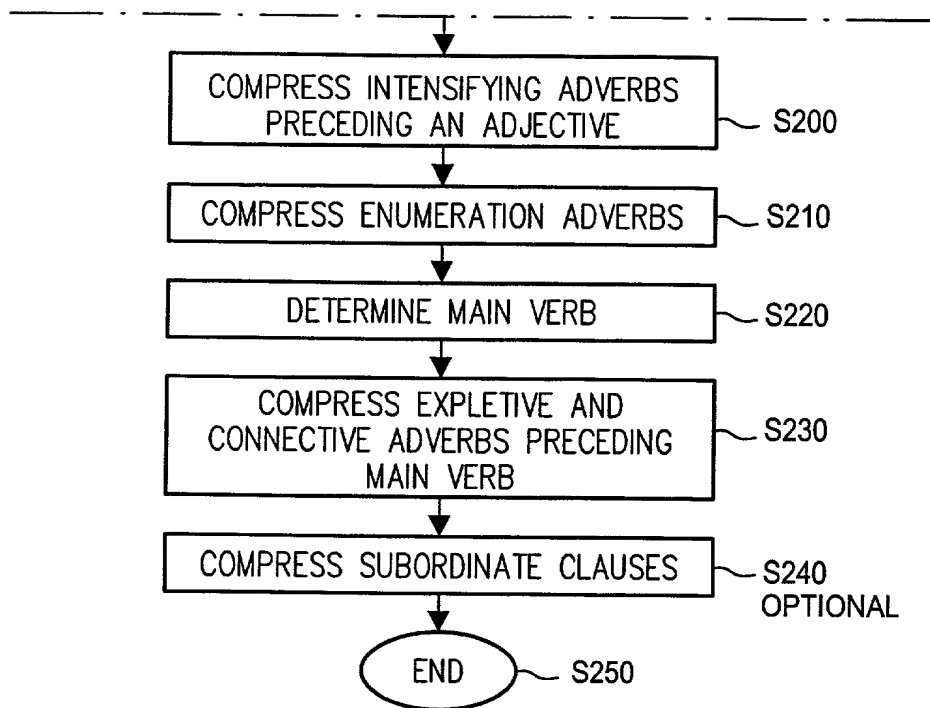


Fig. 5B

John ate the donuts in the kitchen near the window at 4 pm on Sunday. The big stale glazed donuts were in the waxed half-torn white bag. He eats the sugary confections during dinner every day during his vacations. It might be the case that he will gain weight.

Fig. 6

John ate the donuts in the kitchen <near the window at 4 pm> on Sunday. The big <stale> glazed donuts were in the waxed <half-torn> white bag. He eats the sugary confections <during dinner every day> during his vacations. <It might be the case that> he <will> might gain weight.

Fig. 7

John ate the donuts in the kitchen ... on Sunday. The big ... glazed donuts were in the waxed ... white bag. He eats the sugary confections ... during his vacations. ... he ...might gain weight.

Fig. 8

John ate the donuts in the kitchen ... on Sunday. The big ... glazed donuts were in the waxed ... white bag. He eats the sugary confections <during dinner every day> during his vacations. ... he ...might gain weight.

Fig. 9

John ate the donuts in the **kitchen** on Sunday. The **big** glazed donuts were in the **waxed** white bag. He eats the sugary **confections** during his **vacations**. he **might** gain weight.

Fig. 10

Fig. 11

## Dutch

Hij at de donuts in de keuken op zondag ~~om 4 uur~~ vlakbij hot raam.  
He ate the donuts in the kitchen on Sunday at 4 o'clock near window

## German

Er ass die donuts ~~am Fenster~~ in der kueche am Sonntag ~~um 16 h~~.  
He ate the donuts near window in the kitchen on Sunday at 4

## French

Dimanche à 4 heures, il a mangé les beignets dans la cuisine, à côté de la fenêtre.  
Sunday 4 o'clock He ate the donut in the kitchen near the window

## Chinese

Xing Qi Tian ~~Xia Si Dian~~ , Ta Zai Chu Fang ~~Chuang Bian~~ Chi Dian Xin  
 Sunday pm 4 o'clock He locate kitchen window near eat donut

## Japanese

KARE HA NITIYOUBI ~~NO COCO4J~~ NI DAIDOKORO ~~NO MADO~~ ~~NO SOBADE~~ DONUTS WO TABEMASITA  
He Sunday on pm 4 at the kitchen on the window near the donuts ate

2) *The big old green boat floated in the cold murky dirty water.*

## Dutch

De grote oude groene boot dreef in het vieze koude troebele water.  
The big old green boat floated in the dirty cold murky water.

## German

Das grosse, ~~alte~~, grüne Boot schwamm im kalten, ~~trüben~~, dreckigen Wasser.  
The big old green boat floated in cold murky dirty water.

## French

Le grand et ~~vieux~~ bateau vert beignait dans une eau froide, sale et boueuse.  
The big and old boat green floated in a water cold dirty and murky.

## Chinese

Zhè Tiáo Jiù Dè Lǜ Sè Dà Chuán Yǐ Chán Biǎo Zài Wū ~~Zhūc Dè~~ Lěng Shuǐ Lǐ.  
This old green big boat was float in dirty dark cold water in

## Japanese

MIDORI-IRO NO FURU OOKINA BOAT GA TUMETA KUTE USUYOGORETA KAWANI UKANDEIMASITA  
Green old big the boat cold murky-dirty the water floated in

Fig. 11A



3) *Dad takes a brisk walk before breakfast every day during the summer.*

#### Dutch

In de zomer maakt vader ~~elke dag~~ een gezonde wandeling ~~veer het ontbijt~~.  
In the summer takes father every day a healthy walk before the breakfast  
or (after seeing the German)

Vader maakt in de zomer ~~elke dag~~ een gezonde wandeling ~~veer het ontbijt~~.  
Father take in the summer every day a healthy walk before the breakfast

#### German

Vater macht ~~jeden Tag~~ im Sommer einen strammen Spaziergang ~~ver dem Fruehetueck~~.  
Father take every day in the summer a brisk walk before the breakfast

#### French

~~Chaque jour~~ pendant l'été, Papa se promène rapidement à pied ~~avant le petit déjeuner~~.  
Every day during summer, father has a walk quickly on foot before the breakfast.

#### Chinese

Xià Tiān Dè Shí Hòu, Fù Qīn ~~Měi Tiān Zài Zǎo Fàn Qián~~ Kuài Zǒu Yì Hēr  
Summer during dad every day during breakfast before brisk walk a while

#### Japanese

TITI HA NATUNO AIDA HA ~~MAINITI TYOUSYOKU NO MAENI~~ SANPO WO SIMASU  
Dad the summer during every day breakfast before a brisk walk takes

4) *~~It might be the case that~~ John will go to the store.*

#### Dutch

~~Het zou kunnen dat~~ John naar de winkel gaat.  
It might can that John to the store goes  
→ John gaat misschien naar de winkel  
→ John zou naar de winkel kunnen gaan

#### German

~~Es kann sein, dass~~ John zum Laden gehen wird.  
It can be, that John to the store go will  
→ John wird vielleicht zum laden gehen

#### French

~~Il se pourrait que~~ John aille au magasin.  
It appears that John will-go to-the store

#### Chinese

Yuē Hàn Kě Néng Yào Qù Shāng Diàn  
John might be will go the store

#### Japanese

~~KONOBAI JOHN HA SONOMISE NI IKU KAMO SIRENAIDESUNE~~  
The case John the store to go will it might be (that)

**00000000000000000000000000000000**

~~Het is het geval dat~~ John naar de winkel gaat.  
It is the case that John to the store goes  
→ John gaat naar de winkel

~~Het is het geval dat~~ John naar de winkel gaat.  
It is the case that John to the store goes  
→ John gaat naar de winkel

John wird ~~auf jeden Fall~~ zum Laden gehen.  
John will in every case to the store go

John wird ~~auf jeden Fall~~ zum Laden gehen.  
John will in every case to the store go

~~C'est le cas~~ que John ira au magasin.  
It is the case that John will-go to the store

~~C'est le cas~~ que John ira au magasin.  
It is the case that John will-go to the store

Yuē Hàn Yào Qù Shāng Diàn  
John will go store

Yuē Hàn Yào Qù Shāng Diàn  
John will go store

KONOBAAI JOHN HA SONOMISE NI IKU ~~DESUYONE~~  
The case John the store to will go it is (that)

KONOBAAI JOHN HA SONOMISE NI IKU ~~DESUYONE~~  
The case John the store to will go it is (that)

Fig. 11C

Template	Type of Template
Like in X, _ → _	Contrast/Comparative Markers
Unlike in X, _ → _	Contrast/Comparative Markers
As in X, _ → _	Contrast/Comparative Markers
NP as good as VP → NP VP	Contrast/Comparative Markers
if(MainClause.pronouns==FALSE); SubordinateClause, MainClause_ → MainClause_	Proposed Subordinate Clauses
if(MainClause.pronouns==FALSE); PrepositionalPhrase MainClause_ → MainClause_	Proposed Subordinate Clauses
(Section)/(sub-section) _ → _	Explicit Document/Argument Organizing Markers
In the (first/second/third) place _ → _	Explicit Document/Argument Organizing Markers
(Firstly),(secondly) _ → _	Explicit Document/Argument Organizing Markers
(First of all)/(In conclusion)/(To conclude) _ → _	Explicit Document/Argument Organizing Markers
To wrap up X, _ → _	Explicit Document/Argument Organizing Markers
To begin the discussion (of X) _ → _	Explicit Document/Argument Organizing Markers
To return to a point made earlier _ → _	Explicit Document/Argument Organizing Markers
To continue the discussion of X, _ → _	Explicit Document/Argument Organizing Markers
That be* said _ → _	Explicit Document/Argument Organizing Markers
It could be argued that _ → _	Explicit Document/Argument Organizing Markers
NounPhrase, NounPhrase, PrepositionalPhrase, NounPhrase, (VerbPhrase/PrepositionalPhrase) → NounPhrase (VerbPhrase/PrepositionalPhrase)	Appositives
NounPhrase, that/which the one who(m) X, SubordinateClause _ → _	Nonrestrictive Relative Clauses
(Very)/(Intensely)/ (Extremely)/(Terribly)/(Wonderfully) _ → _	Intensifiers/Dampers
(Almost)/(Barely)/(Just) _ → _	Intensifiers/Dampers
(More/Most) importantly, _ → _	Attitudinal Markers
(Most important of all)/(Normally)/ (Certainly)/(perhaps) _ → _	Attitudinal Markers
(As usual)/(Of course) _ → _	Attitudinal Markers
(Fortunately/Hopefully),././; _ → _	Attitudinal Markers
It be* Adjective.Evaluative that _ → _	Attitudinal Markers
The/A best/worst possible thing/outcome/result (Prepositional Phrase) be* SubordinateClause _ → SubordinateClause	Attitudinal Markers
,as be* NOUN.Possessive/PRONOUN.Possessive, habit/want/practice/delight/predeliction _ → _	Attitudinal Markers

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Fig. 12

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(and/or), _ → _	Conjunctions
(So)/(Therefore)/(However)(As a result) _ → _	Logical Connectives
- 1 _ , so 2 _ → 2 _	Logical Connectives
(Specifically)/(Speaking more generally)/(in the general case)/(For example)/(In general)/(Among other things)(Among others), _ → _	Specificity Markers
(In my opinion,)/(According to me)/(I think that)/(This writer believes)/ (In the opinion of the present author) _ → _	First Person Assessment Statements
(Yet)/(Still)/(Ever)/(At first glance,)/(Initially)/(At first)/(Now)/(Until recently)/(In the past)/(Until now)/(Until then)/(So far,)/(Meanwhile,)/(Recently) _ → _	Temporal Indicators
At this point in time _ → Now _	Temporal Indicators
Than ever before _ → Than before	Temporal Indicators
For a NOUN.temporal _	Temporal Indicators
Whenever _ → _	Temporal Indicators
Floating.Quantifier _ → _	Determiners
DET of the NUM? Adjnn* NOUN _ → DET ADJnn* NOUN _; DET.text <>"each"; NOUN.plural=TRUE	Determiners
Each of the NUM? Adjnn* NOUN _ → Each ADJnn* _transform(NOUN).singular _	Determiners
DET? ADJ* NOUN (of) DET? ADJ* NOUN _ → DET? ADJ* NOUN	Determiners
most (important/significant/beautiful) be* that _ → _	Determiners
/(*/) _ → _	Explicitly Marked Asides
--*-- _ → _	Explicitly Marked Asides
--*././; _ → _	Explicitly Marked Asides
(PrepositionalPhrase.manner/AdverbialPhrase.manner)nn (PrepositionalPhrase.manner/AdverbialPhrase.manner)_ →(PrepositionalPhrase.manner/AdverbialPhrase.manner)_	Manner Indicators
(PrepositionalPhrase.location/AdverbialPhrase.location)_ (PrepositionalPhrase.location/AdverbialPhrase.location)nn →(PrepositionalPhrase.location/AdverbialPhrase.location)_	Location Indicators
(PrepositionalPhrase.temporal/AdverbialPhrase.temporal)nn (PrepositionalPhrase.temporal/AdverbialPhrase.temporal)_ →(PrepositionalPhrase.temporal/AdverbialPhrase.temporal)_	Temporal Indicators

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Fig. 13

Please. _→_	Politeness Markers
_post_processing(Thank you. _→_ )	Politeness Markers
If you could be so _ as to _S_→_S_	Politeness Markers
If you would/can/will/could _S_,/.→_S_	Politeness Markers
If you are able to _S_,/.→_S_	Politeness Markers
_S_ If you (would/can/will/could),/.→_S_	Politeness Markers
_S_ If you are able to,/.→_S_	Politeness Markers

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Fig. 14